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**SUPPLEMENT TO
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COUNTRY Arab States

SUBJECT Activities of the ex-lufts of Jerusalem

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DATE OF INFO. July, August 1951

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*SOURCE Through a reliable channel from a source who is well informed on the affairs of the ex-Nufti.

1. Hajj Amin al-Husseini, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, has decided to hold a congress in Syria, either in September or October 1951, to be attended by delegates from the Palestinian refugees. In preparation for this Congress, the ex-Mufti in August sent Khalid al-Fakir, one of his personal messengers who has been with him in Cairo for the last two years, on a visit to Syria and Lebanon to make contact with these refugees.
2. The first task confronting the Congress will be to elect five more members to the Arab Higher Executive in addition to the five existing members, thus bringing it up to its agreed strength of ten, including the ex-Mufti. At present the five members on the Arab Higher Executive are: 1. The ex-Mufti; Shaykh Hasan Abu-Sa'ud; Ismaq Darwish (al-Husseini); Rafiq Tarzani; Amil Ghuri.
3. The second task that the Mufti hopes that the Congress will carry out will be to abolish the Gaza Government. The ex-Mufti has quarrelled with Ahmad Hilmi Pasha, the head of this Government, and is now planning to delegate its authority to the Arab Higher Executive.
4. Once the Arab Higher Executive is at full strength, the ex-Mufti intends to set up bureaux in the Hedjaz, Iraq, and North Africa, similar to those already existing in Beirut and Damascus. He also intends to create a headquarters in Cairo which will consist of departments dealing with political affairs, defense, refugees, and finance, and later to open propaganda centers in Pakistan, Indonesia, China, and South America.
5. The ex-Mufti has lost faith in the Arab countries and relies not on Governments but on the Moslem people as a whole. He is particularly interested in promoting congresses similar to the Economic Congress of the Moslem World recently held in Karachi, and intends to establish a political body which will claim the support of Moslems all over the world. 2.

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-2-

6. As a first step toward the realization of this plan, the ex-Mufti sent 'Abd-al-Jalil Sukkar, employed by an aircraft company in Cairo, to Iran as ~~early as~~ ^{soon as} ~~possible~~ ^{soon as} Sukkar was the bearer of a letter addressed to 'Abdullah Kashani, the Iranian religious leader, in which the ex-Mufti suggested that Kashani should be appointed the first honorary president of the Ummah-al-Muslamin for the entire Moslem world; Kashani agreed to this proposal.⁴
 7. Amil Ghuri was instructed by the ex-Mufti to contact the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, Syria, Alexandros Tahhan, on the latter's return from Russia.⁵ The purpose of the visit would be to discover what the Patriarch had accomplished during his stay in Russia.
 8. During his stay in Alexandria for the meeting of the Political Committee of the Arab League, 'Abdullah Yafi, the Lebanese Prime Minister, accompanied by Charles Hilu, Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, received a visit from the ex-Mufti in which the latter requested that in the forthcoming meetings in Paris of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, the Lebanese representative should propose that the 1947 United Nations decisions should be enforced. The ex-Mufti added that he would never accept the transfer of refugees to Sinai, but that he did not mind if they were sent to Syria or Lebanon.
 9. Immediately after the murder of King 'Abdullah of Jordan, the ex-Mufti sent Salim al-Husayni to Damascus on a special assignment to organize and lead a movement in Syria supporting the annexation of Jordan to Syria.
 10. At the beginning of August, Hajaj Husayni, one of the ex-Mufti's active supporters in Cairo, delivered a letter from the ex-Mufti to Hajj Khalil Zuhairah, a Beirut businessman who contracts for the transport of pilgrims to the various shrines. On receipt of this letter, Zuhairah went to Iran where he gave a letter to Kashani. In this letter, the ex-Mufti urged Kashani to encourage support for Egypt in the question of the Suez Canal dispute. The ex-Mufti also enclosed a letter addressed to Amal-Ullah, the Secretary of the Karachi Moslem Congress. The reason that this letter was not handed to the Pakistani Minister in Cairo was the ex-Mufti's distrust of the latter on the grounds that he was pro-British.
1. Washington Comment. See SO-55740 for a detailed listing of the Committee members.
 2. Washington Comment. See SO-72901.
 3. Washington Comment. See SO-72714.
 4. Washington Comment. Previous reports have indicated that the ex-Mufti has now assumed complete control of the Brotherhood.
 5. Washington Comment. Alexandros Tahhan returned to Damascus from Moscow on 5 September 1951.

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